

If you're going to  
tell a lie.....

# POUNDMAKER

try to make it sound  
as close to the truth as  
possible.

Vol. 1, No. 12

Newspaper of the students of the University of Alberta

Nov. 30, 1972

## North Garneau residents meet to plan action to save homes

by Bob Blair

Plans have been made by the residents of North Garneau to unite with the residents of greater Garneau and HUB in a struggle against the university expansion policies.

About 30 people, representatives of the homes in the eight-square block area of North Garneau, attended a meeting last Thursday at 11011 88th Ave. to formulate action to counter university plans to tear down more houses in the area.

Consternation was expressed over the fact that it is very difficult for North Garneau's population, almost entirely student, to organize because of their transient nature.

"No matter what organizing you do during the winter, the university undoes it during the summer," said John Ingram, who was strongly involved in last year's effort to keep the university from using back yards in North Garneau for parking spaces.

David Rankin, a representative of the greater Garneau community, asked whether the group would approve of the university pulling down buildings for any reason. He suggested that some might feel that the residents wanted to stifle the university's growth, although this is not necessarily his own feeling.

Jim Tanner, co-organizer and chairman of the meeting, said that he opposed tearing down any houses while there were still people or organizations which wanted to use them. Others said that the university has misused land on which its present buildings are situated.

The group expressed unanimous disapproval of tearing down any house in the area.

The university has been allowing the houses in North Garneau for which it, as owner, is responsible, to go without any repairs, it was explained. Then, when it is cheaper to tear down than to build up, the university proceeds to tear down.

Philip Lulman, a resident of the area, asked whether anyone other than himself had tried contacting Royal Trust about repairs. Royal Trust leases the houses from the university and then sub-leases them to students. Lulman said that he and the people in his house had contacted Royal Trust and repairs and redecoration had been done.

However, those present agreed that confrontation with the university would still be necessary.

Rankin suggested that attempts be made to link up with the residents

## A choice of futures?



1. Parking lots



2. High rise "developments"



3. A perpetually empty stadium

of Garneau. He said that university expansion also had them worried, and that a meeting to organize against demolition of houses could interest them. He said that the Garneau Community Centre would hold about 100 people and that it should be possible to nearly fill it for such a meeting.

Another person suggested involving the residents of HUB, who are already surrounded by a parking lot -- how are they going to feel about being surrounded by a parking lot and a giant stadium?

A committee was formed to research an interim position paper on university demolition of homes in North Garneau and to set a date for a joint meeting of the residents of North Garneau, Garneau and HUB.

The committee will hold an open meeting Thursday, Nov. 30, at 7:30 p.m. at 11011 88th Ave.

## GFC delays tenure vote

by David Berger

After three hours of debate last Monday afternoon general faculties council failed to vote on the August 1970 recommendations of its ad hoc committee on tenure procedures.

In its report the committee maintained that tenure was "essential to the maintenance of academic freedom" and recognized a professor's obligation to act in a responsible way.

The committee proposed two types of appointments. Term appointments would last almost three years. Continuation of the contract would depend on an evaluation of the professor's performance. Appointments "without definite term" would be terminated "only upon proof of adequate cause." The Faculty and General Promotions Committee would review the professor's performance annually.

In his opening remarks Max Wyman criticized those that advocated all contracts be short term and subject to periodic review. "Such a system... will destroy academic freedom and make mental cripples of its staff," "A wise institution," he added "will publicly affirm... a high level of performance that is expected to be maintained with a minimum amount of supervision." Wyman argued that the present system of probationary periods was unnecessary and had to be abolished.

Patrick Delaney, Student's Union Rep., argued that tenure was not originally designed to protect job security but academic freedom and the latter was impossible to define.

Frans Slater, another student rep., maintained that academic freedom was not protected by tenure but by the people of the province. He added that "the cost of tenure is the protection of incompetence."

Dean of Arts George Baldwin submitted that "Tenure has no bearing on ac-

ademic freedom... if a university is functioning well a review of a professor's position would always take place."

Fil Fraser, Chairman of the Senate Task Force on Tenure, related to G. F. C. his unfinished findings from conversations with those outside the university community. "They were surprised to see us... at first they thought we were a group sent to study them." Generally he found that people were not too concerned with tenure however most felt that professors should have job security and expected that this issue would be settled easily.

Dr. C. Stuart, head of the Department of Linguistics, expressed his disgust with G. F. C. "We should have the decency to wait for the Senate Task Force report and let the view of the public be considered."

Debate anguishedly continued as amendment upon amendment was considered, argued, digested and voted on. At adjournment a few amendments were left to be discussed. The fate of the recommendations of the ad hoc committee will hopefully be settled at another meeting of that tireless body.

## Newfies fight back

ST. JOHN'S (CUP) -- Students at Memorial University are continuing their occupation of the arts and administration building buoyed by a student referendum held Nov. 17 which supported their position by 91 per cent.

The students are protesting the administration's refusal to continue collection of student fees next year. President Lord Stephen Taylor announced the unilateral decision Nov. 9 and the occupation began Nov. 14.

Some 4,121 students turned out to vote Nov. 17 out of about 6,100 eligible students, despite the short notice given the referendum, which was called the day before.

They agreed almost unanimously that the president and board of regents had no right to alter or interfere with the structure of the student body, that the board should rescind its decision, and that the students should decide the structure of the students union themselves.

The occupation started three days before the vote, when about 3,000 students attended a general meeting.

About 1,500 of them marched into the arts and administration building.

Virtually all faculty reaction so far has been favorable. On Nov. 16, 25 professors in the faculty club left spontaneously when Taylor entered, leaving the president alone in the room.

Although students cannot be said to have a stranglehold on the administration, they do control some strategic offices. The bursar's and registrar's offices have been closed since the first day of the sit-in and the switchboards have also been unable to operate. Other offices are also closed and although the administrators have temporarily located in other parts of the university, they are operating at far below their normal efficiency.

Because negotiations have been impossible, students are considering the possibility of trying to get a government mediator to help break the stalemate.

Not another senior administrator will admit he agrees with Taylor's stand, but the board of regents has decided to back him to the hilt.

## Golden Bears win national college championship

TORONTO (CUP) -- The University of Alberta Golden Bears won their second Canadian College Football championship Saturday by outmuscling Waterloo Lutheran Golden Hawks 20 - 7 at Toronto at Varsity stadium.

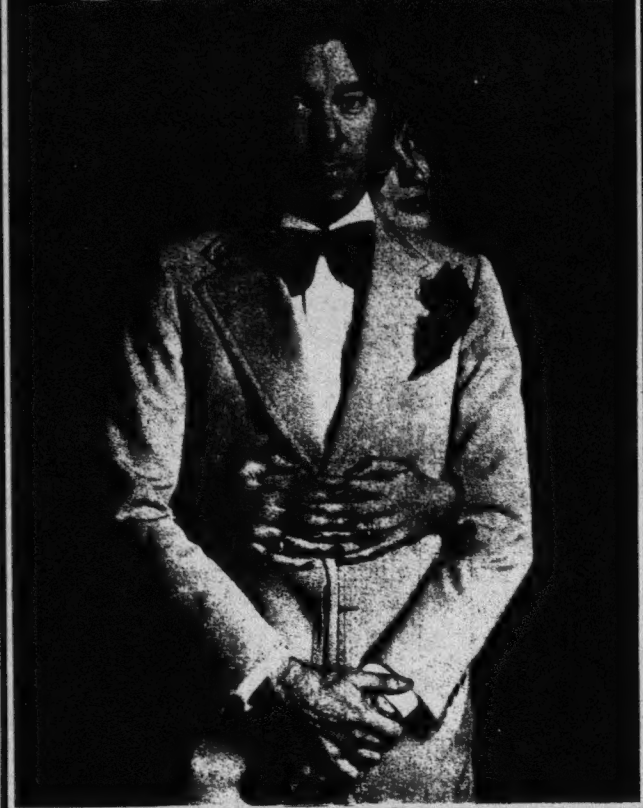
Sparked by the game's most valuable players, Andy Macleod and Roger

continued on page 11

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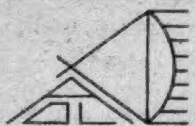
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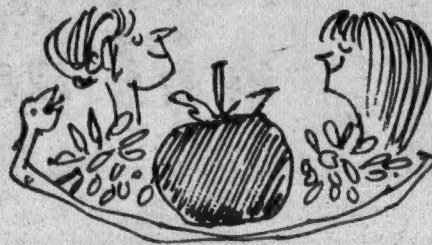
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**WHEN YOU'RE  
SMILING CALL  
FOR 'LABATT'S  
BLUE'**



## U of T pres opposes Centre

TORONTO(CUP)--University of Toronto president John Evans has refused to change his position to meet an ultimatum issued by the Campus Co-operative Community Day Care Centre.

The Co-op group, occupying an unused university building which the university administration wants for a university-run day care centre, demanded Nov. 8 that Evans find it "reasonable alternative space" or it will "settle into" the occupied premises.

In a Nov. 10 letter to the Co-op, Evans claimed no university building is available except for one which may be demolished within six months. The Co-op rejects an indefinite location because it wants some stability for its centre.

"In the meantime... if any suitable accommodation becomes vacant, your requests will certainly be remembered," Evans wrote.

The Co-op refuses to say whether it will follow the threatened action and settle in on a more permanent basis. No decisions will be made until a general Co-op meeting next Thursday (Nov. 21).

The occupation, which began after months of negotiating for the unused building (a clubhouse for the Meteorological Building) or an equivalent, is now in its eighth month. The Co-op is using it for children over the age of two.

The occupation prompted the administration to decide the university needed a day care policy. Although the administration had decalred the clubhouse "unsuitable" for a day care centre, the new governing council decided to establish its own centre on the site.

## York political prof will appeal exile

DOWNSVIEW(CUP)-- The Immigration Appeal Board Nov. 15 ordered Marxist professor Istvan Meszaros deported, concluding several weeks of closed hearings into his alleged illegal entry into Canada.

Meszaros will appeal his case. His lawyer, Paul Copeland, said appeal procedures may take several years. "At present, there is a backlog of 8,000 such appeals and the department processes about 1,000 applications a year," Copeland added.

Meszaros, hired by York University to teach undergraduate and graduate political philosophy courses, applied in Great Britain for entry into Canada and landed immigrant status last July. He was refused for "security reasons". Meszaros fled Hungary after the 1956 revolt and went to Italy, then Britain, where he later became a British citizen.

The Immigration Board said Meszaros entered the country illegally in September in order to re-apply for landed status from within the country. He wasn't a true visitor as he had claimed, officials said.

Copeland said this argument illustrated one of the basic points of the case.

"We argued that an employee of the minister of immigration shouldn't be deciding the case," he said.

In spite of the decision, Meszaros can still be granted immigrant status on humanitarian grounds. Copeland said the government could prevent this if it issues a security certificate against Meszaros.

"And if they do that there's going to be a whole can of worms opened at the appeal."

If they don't issue the certificate,

Copeland said this would prove the government didn't consider Meszaros the security risk they claimed he is.

The Immigration department turned down a request he be allowed to teach at York while his appeal is pending. Last month Meszaros rejected an offer from Manpower and Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey for a one-year special work permit if he withdrew his application for landed status because it wouldn't clear his name from "security risk" allegations.

## Dean vetoes democracy; students occupy office

REGINA (CUP)-- The dean of arts and science at the University of Saskatchewan Regina campus has rejected a compromise which would have ended the student occupation of his office underway since Nov. 16.

Dean Edgar Vaughn refused to allow a committee rule on the constitutionality of a motion passed by the Social Sciences Division which would have guaranteed students equal representation with faculty in all eight departments belonging to the division.

Vaughn vetoed the motion Nov. 9 on the grounds the faculty members in each department must give their consent to any changes in the membership of the departmental body.

His veto prompted the occupation of his office Nov. 16 and by about 200 students following a general student meeting which voted to censure the

## OFS talks collapse

TORONTO(CUP)-- Talks between the Ontario Federation of Students and the provincial government collapsed Nov. 16, amid hints student aid regulations may be tightened further next year.

Members of the OFS negotiating team told a press conference later that Premier William Davis has refused to promise that loan ceilings under the Ontario Student Award program will not be raised again next year.

In a meeting with OFS negotiators Nov. 16, Davis promised no new fee hikes will face students next fall. But the premier balked at making a commitment to maintain the present ratio between students loans and grants, an OFS spokesman said.

The government raised the loan ceiling from \$600 to \$800 this year. The OFS has charged the move discourages low-income students.

dean.

Associate arts and science Dean Fred Anderson and all the chairmen of the social sciences departments decided to ask the dean to withdraw his veto and send the motion to the divisional guidelines committee to rule on its constitutionality. Anderson conferred with student representatives who agreed to the compromise, but the dean refused.

Vaughn had earlier ruled that the proper course for the division would have been to refer the contentious motion to the guidelines committee.

Students at the Nov. 16 general meeting decided to deliver their censure motion to the dean in person and adjourned to his office. They demanded he withdraw his veto but he replied he would not make a decision "under duress" and would have to consult his superiors.

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## UAVAC protests

# March coverage "... inaccurate, poorly written ..."

Dear Editor,

In contrast to Poundmaker's usual coverage of the U of A Vietnam Action Committee events, Ross Harvey's article covering the November 18 International Day of Protest is inaccurate, poorly written, and in many ways, an attack on the anti-war movement at very time it needs the greatest support.

The overall impression is that UAVAC is somehow a tiny group of "malcontents" going through some minimal preparation for a ritual demonstration.

Any reporter who stopped to think for a minute, and even slightly examined the facts, would know this is grossly inaccurate.

During the course of the campaign, more than 500 people attended or supported UAVAC functions. We had a highly successful anti-war conference Benefit, and many attended our numerous film showings and speakouts. Virtually every Edmonton news media covered our activities at least once, and several had special programs and interviews. We carried a campaign against campus war research, continuing our exposure and receiving wide coverage in the press. We sent representatives to, and helped build, the largest cross-country anti-war conference ever in Toronto, at the time when Kissinger proclaimed "peace is at hand" and the bombing was at its highest. We fought defense campaigns to leaflet the Jubilee, set up literature tables in SUB, and to win the right to demonstrate. We distributed thousands of leaflets, nearly 800 copies of our paper the "Mobilizer", set up literature tables every day, and spoke to 2500 students in their classes. These are a few of our activities, and it takes little enlightenment to see that UAVAC is one of the largest and most active clubs on campus.

What about Harvey's cynical baiting charge that UAVAC is some "child" of its guiding parent, the Young Socialists? Let me point out first that the anti-war movement has existed in Edmonton since 1965, even before the Young Socialists or UAVAC appeared on the scene. Anti-war sentiment is not the creation of UAVAC or some mysterious organization -- it is a fact of our society and finds its greatest expression in single-issue pressure commitments like UAVAC. Although the Young Socialists are among the more consistent and active builders of the anti-war movement, that no more makes them a parent than it makes the NDP -- also a consistent and active supporter -- a parent. In fact many groups are involved in the anti-war movement. And as Poundmaker and Harvey well know I was down at your office several times encouraging Poundmaker, Kraft Boycott, and any other group (left or right) to support the anti-war movement, set up tables at our events, or speak at the rally.

While Poundmaker attempts to make UAVAC the private property of some left group, many others saw the necessity of supporting the anti-war demands of "U. S. Out Now" and "No Canadian Troops to Vietnam". These are some of the groups: Alberta NDP, STOP, Voice of Women, Young Socialists, On Our Way, executive India Students' Association, U of A Chaplain George Mossman, Students' Union president Gerald Riskin, editor Gateway Terri Jackson, Mary Van Stolk, Gordon Wright president NDP, etc.

Secondly, let me make absolutely clear that UAVAC is a democratic and non-exclusionary organization open to anyone, or any group, on a one person, one vote basis. I challenge anyone to prove otherwise. Finally, what about the "standard size" of the demonstration. Despite the strenuous activity of UAVAC, the Indochina Action Committee, and all other groups listed, each and every single day the papers, radio, T. V. were proclaiming peace in Vietnam and the merits of Canadian "peace-keeping" troops. We in the anti-war movement plan to continue to expose the real role of the U. S. and Canada in Vietnam. However, while we would

have liked a bigger demonstration, given the objective conditions a demonstration of "standard size" is a real victory at this time.

While the Poundmaker cynically laments and makes inaccurate charges "the slaughter continues like so much poultry" (as Harvey points out). Perhaps if Poundmaker used more of its space to campaign against the warmakers, Trudeau and Nixon, instead of undermining the anti-war movement, we might build more quickly the massive protests needed if the war is to end.

Henry Malta  
chairperson  
UAVAC

## Analysis of the analysis

Dear Sir:

As an innocent bystander who did not have the privilege of voting, I read with the outmost interest the contributions on voting arithmetic in your issues of Nov. 8, and Nov. 22. What I learned can be summarized briefly as follows:

1. The class struggle between students and their class enemies -- the profs -- continues on all fronts, including the voting front.
2. The profs are using detestable methods to confuse their less conscious enemies, they are posing in public as progressives.
3. The political parties can be classified (if we extrapolate professor Mardiros' ideas) according to their degree of progressiveness as follows:
  - a) Least progressive
  - Progressive Conservative and Social Credit
  - b) Moderately progressive
  - Liberal
  - c) Progressive
  - NDP
  - d) More progressive
  - CP
  - e) Most progressive
  - CP (M - L)
4. The students are not yet sufficiently class conscious; they voted predominantly only moderately progressive.
5. The profs are more class conscious (though there are cowardly traitors among them, like Tony Mardiros).

To make voting arithmetic as a new field of research more attractive to profs and students, and to make democracy more workable, I would suggest that in the next elections, each voter be provided with a separate polling box. This would make possible to test the hypothesis that the class of students is more progressive than the class of profs. On top of that it would enable to estimate the degree to which paralysis of the brain, of voting arithmeticians is progressing.

Yours very truly,  
Ben Korda  
Department of Economics

# POUND MAKER

POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Wednesdays by the Harvey G. Thomgirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11011-88 Ave., Edmonton. Tel. 439-7624. Press run 15,000. Free on the U of A campus. Subscriptions \$7.00.

Editor...r. p. yakimchuk  
news editor...ellen Nygaard  
arts editor...ross harvey  
war correspondent...rick grant

The Grand Duchy of Poundmaker celebrated its 12th year under the Grand Duke Yakim himself. Co-hosting the festivities wit his nibs was Ellen the delivery and distribution star. Accompanying du royal couple were: Winston the Red, Lady J o the stylish cuffs, Earl Richard van de Grunt, and his concubine Beth (the snake-charmer) Colonel Ross (Spike) Harvey, and Doug (left-hand advocate to the court) Mustard.

Amongst the gaping peasantry were: Ann the tavern wench, Farmer John, and his wayward daughter Cheryl, Jim the Tanner, Louis the hermit, Collete Longshanks, Jude the fishmonger, Ian the Hood, Dennis the drunkard, and of course me; Harvey G. (for god-given-gothic-garbag Thomgirt.

CKUA



## high lights

Thurs. (Nov. 30)

11:30 A.M. FROM THE CENTER:

Talks and discussions recorded at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California.

7:45 P.M. U OF A SPORTS ROUNDUP:

The world of sports, as seen by coaches and sports personalities of the U of A.

9:00 P.M. MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:

Tonight, a program of English music, particularly of Vaughan Williams - his Magnificat and Fantasia on a Theme of Thomas Tallis.

Matt Hedley

Fri. (Dec. 1)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT THEATRE:

A look at another aspect of the theatre scene.

John Rivet

4:00 P.M. THE RUSH HOUR:

A weekday ration of mainly Rock/Pop/Blues/Jazz.

Bob Chelmick

6:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:

Andreas Melis and Kathy Peri - students from the Voice-Opera Division. Also, chamber music by Mozart and Beethoven performed by Yasuko Tanaka, violin; Allan Teeple, viola; Andrew Kidd, cello; Viola Braun, piano.

Don McLenn

7:45 P.M. MEN AND MOLECULES:

A report on recent results on preventing the spread of cancer within the body.

10:30 P.M. FOLK MUSIC AND TOPICAL SONGS:

A weekly U of A Radio production.

Larry Saidman & Chris Mitchell

Sat. (Dec. 2)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:

A brief history of the educational structure in the Soviet Union and an examination of its present system and plans for the future.

11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:

Music from Camelot.

Murray Davis

12:45 P.M. MATCH'L BLUES:

Music having a blues influence.

Holger Petersen

1:00 P.M. THE TASTE:

Jazz.

Bill Coull

Sun. (Dec. 3)

12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:

Two scientists give their conflicting views on artificial foods.

1:00 P.M. ANOTHER AGE:

Senior citizens recall experiences in the early days of Alberta.

Bob Chelmick

9:00 P.M. THE COON SHOW:

Another chapter from the most influential comedy program in the history of broadcasting.

Mon. (Dec. 4)

9:00 A.M. CONCERT AT NINE:

A morning concert of music from the classics.

Tony Dillon-Davis

9:00 P.M. THE DEKOVEN CONCERT:

Baroque music or "Barococo" if you prefer.

DeKoven

10:30 P.M. 60 PLUS:

History of the University of Alberta, prepared by Eugene Brody.

11:00 P.M. CAROLS:

Delayed broadcasts of the Rotary Carol Festival programs - from Robertson United Church (Mon.-Fri.).

Tues. (Dec. 5)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:

Conversation with Margo Oliver.

Dorothy Dahlgren

7:45 P.M. FEEDBACK:

Interviews on U of A activities.

9:00 P.M. THE STU'S TERKEL SHOW:

John D. Weaver, author of The Brownsville Raid, an account of a soldier's mutiny in 1906.

10:30 P.M. THE ACHE SAUSAGE COMPANY:

Joe Hall is featured tonight.

Holger Petersen

Wed. (Dec. 6)

11:30 A.M. WHO'S MINDING THE STORE:

Interviews with members of the Alberta Cabinet. Today - Winston Backus, Minister of Public Works.

Dorothy Dahlgren

7:45 P.M. MEET YOUR PROFESSOR:

Conversations with individual U of A professors.

8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:

James Levine, conductor; Joseph Silverstein, soloist. Mozart Violin Concerto No. 4; Mahler Symphony No. 6.



UAVAC march held November 18. Photo by Brenda Whitney

# LETTERS PAGE

## Poundmaker

11011 88 ave.

### Socialist conference not elitist, perhaps its critic is

Dear Sir:

The Poundmaker for November 22nd contained Bill Askin's further comments on the Regional Meeting of the Committee on Socialist Studies under the heading "Academics dominated exercise in socialist theorizing". He goes on to complain that the Conference was elitist and made no provision for the representation of trade unionists, non-organized workers, farmers, Indians, and other minority groupings.

On behalf of myself and other colleagues who organized the Conference, I wish to emphatically deny the truth of these charges.

It is true that when the Committee was organized some five years ago at a meeting of the Learned Societies in Ottawa, its primary purpose was to bring together for discussion, exchange of ideas, and co-operative enquiry, the socialist members of the various Learned Societies. One intention among others was to establish socialism as a serious and important subject of study for Canadian scholars in Canadian universities. This seems to me a wholly laudable enterprise. However, as Askin's quotation from the aims and purposes of the Committee shows, we did not confine membership to academics but opened it to all those interested. (That we did not list the groups whom Askin mentions is neither here nor there, since obviously such a listing is endless.)

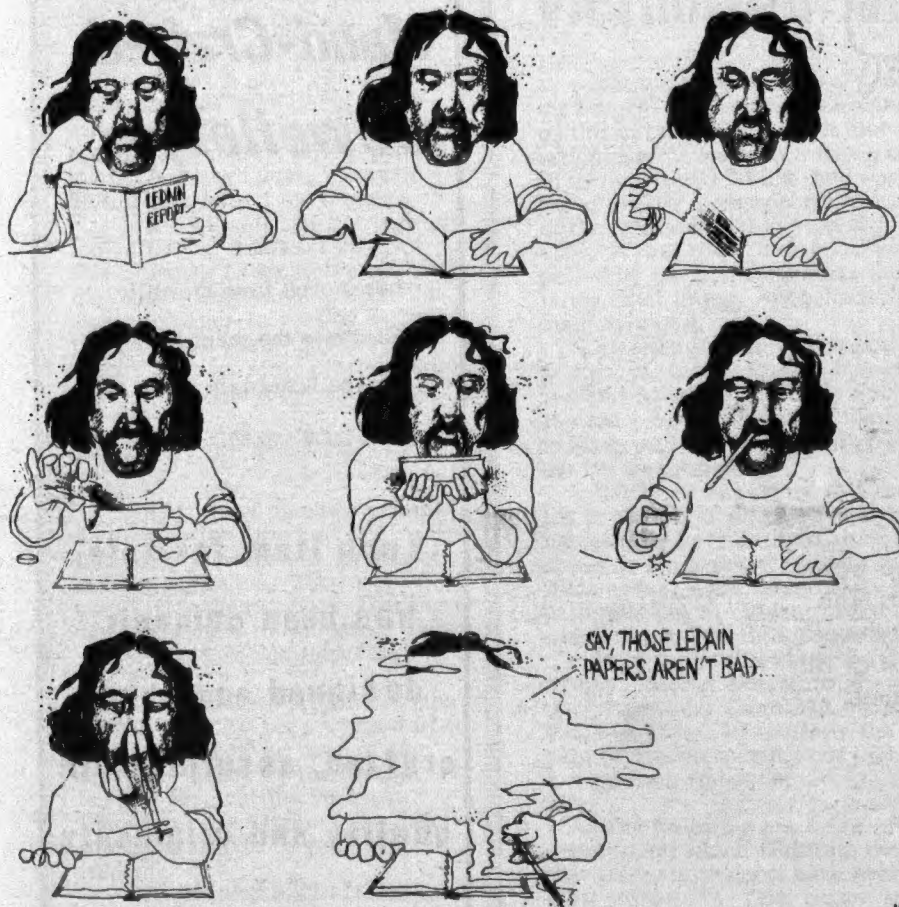
In organizing the Conference in Edmonton we sent out invitations to submit papers and to otherwise participate to many people outside of the University community, including trade unions and

trade unionists. Although only one paper was contributed from this source, nevertheless at least half of the people who attended the Conference were non-university and among them I recognized friends who were trade unionists, farmers, et. al. Bill Askin's assertion that "papers could not have been discussed in depth. Hence audience participation was restricted and the flow of ideas tended to be one-sided" is plainly false. I observed, and many people remarked to me, that discussion was lively, intelligent, well distributed among the audience and in most cases exceeded in length the paper originally delivered.

Furthermore, wide ranging and in depth discussions were a feature of the two social gatherings that we organized. Curiously enough, Bill himself has a tinge of elitism since he implies that someone is no dolt since he has an honours degree in political science. For my part, I judge people's mental and other capacities by what they say and do and I am not in the least impressed by the letters they may be entitled to put after their names. In my view a man may be an honours graduate or a Ph. D. for that matter, and still be what Bill Askin terms "a dolt".

I am indeed sorry that Bill should take such a jaundiced and contrary view of the Conference which many other people from both within and without the University found to be stimulating, valuable, and enjoyable.

Yours sincerely,  
Tony Mardiros



ALAN



Berry Wespoundmaker

Sort of a non-event, but I guess it does bear mentioning -- the fact that, at long last, the new telephone books are out. Not that I've noticed too many people jumping up and down about it, though. I've seen high school directories that were better produced. However, there are a few things to be said about it, I admit. First and foremost is that the cover is great, great, great! Second, well, ah, second...they do give you four pages at the back to write notes in. Third, um, er...well, give me a few moments to think.

Nonetheless, there are a few uses for this little goody, depending on what faculty you happen to be in. If you're in Science, for example, the book serves as an excellent collection of random numbers from 0 to 257. Consider a photo as having a value of 1 (on) and a star as having a value of 0 (off). There are eight spaces per row, each row a permutation of stars and photos. After converting these permutations to binary code, and hence to decimal code, you will have a series of completely random integer values, ranging from 0 (if the row contains all stars) to 257 (if the row contains all pictures). CONTEST\*\*\* Just send in any other ideas for ways in which to use this otherwise useless publication to me, c/o POUNDMAKER. These will be judged by Harvey G. Thomgirt and myself, and the winner(s) will have his/her/their idea(s) published in the following Wespoundmaker columns, and will also receive copies of POUNDMAKER free so long as we publish.

Speaking of obscene telephone calls. An acquaintance of mine, who has a suite in Whitehall Square, tells me that if you're ever in need of an obscene phone call, all you have to do is turn on your intercom and listen to the heavy breathing issuing therefrom. Mind you, this little phenomena really isn't so surprising when you stop to think about it. After all, haven't all the ads for Whitehall Square lauded the fact that "Whitehall Square has everything"?

### In defence of the flautist....

Dear Editor,

The following is my reply to Nestor Kapowich with regard to the CAB flute player:

Now that I have read your opinion perhaps you will be willing to read mine, if you can keep an open mind to the situation (I doubt if you can). I also play the flute, I have for seven years and although I don't profess to be great I do enjoy music to a great degree and I managed to obtain an honor's standing on my ARCT 3 years ago.

Music is to most people a very personal part of life and the music one enjoys is very definitely tied up with personal tastes and preferences. The "tuneless wonder" (as you have nicknamed him) is actually an almost sightless wonder. He is going blind. Now, imagine yourself in the same situation, where everything is gradually becoming darker and someday will fade into oblivion. On top of that imagine yourself trying to make it through university with an additional handicap of facing blindness. One of my daily fears is that someday I might go blind and I can't fathom the loneliness I would feel, especially in a large university. If I was ever to be in such a situation I can only hope that I would have the courage to play my flute in such an area in order that I might meet someone to share my feelings and thoughts with.

The 1/2 tunes that he starts and does not finish remind me of a bird trying to escape from a cage and leaves as they're caught up in an autumn wind.

I can only say that I sincerely hope you haven't chased him away because I can count many days when he has brightened my life with a ray of sunshine that has more power than true sunlight.

Patricia Beaver  
Pharmacy

### ....he provides a pleasant interlude

Dear Editor:

This is for music lovers who daily find break in the monotonous rumblings of CAB and the conversations of Commerce students by listening to our musician play the flute. We would just like to say that we enjoy his playing and hope he will continue despite rude and uncalled for letters such as we saw in the last issue of Poundmaker.

Robin Cottle, Science 2  
Susan Burwash Arts 2  
Richard Patching, Science 3  
Eva Moravcik, Ed. 2

## Un-Classified

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Contact Ron Yakimchuk or  
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maker, 439-7624, or at home,  
429-5028 or 423-1360.

THE FILM "Grizzly Coun-  
try" by well-known Alberta  
naturalist Andy Russel will  
be shown in SUB Theatre  
at 7 p. m. on Nov. 30.  
Admission is 50¢ for stu-  
dents and \$1.00 for non-  
students. Mr. Russel spent  
most of his life acquaint-  
ing himself and the public  
with the wilderness of Al-  
berta. This all-encompas-  
sing interest in nature has  
led him through many  
vocations: cowboy, hunter,  
trapper, guide, document-  
ary film producer, best-  
selling author, and most  
recently, a liberal Federal  
election candidate on a  
conservation platform.

Hot Cottage will play in  
RATT at 9 p. m. on Sun-  
day, Dec. 3rd.

The finals in the Alberta  
Prize Winners' Competition  
will be held Dec. 2-3 with  
the Edmonton Symphony  
Orchestra conducted by  
Lawrence Leonard. Comp-  
eting for the two final po-  
sitions are tenor Roger Ohl-  
sen and pianists Glen Mont-  
gomery, Joachim Segger,  
and John Hendrickson.

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## EDITORIAL

Contrary to what you read in the press, the Board of Governors doesn't keep everything secret.

The University budget, for example, used to be available to only a few senior administrators. But last year, those of us who used to work for The Gateway managed to obtain a copy of this secret document - and we printed it.

This year, we approached the Vice-President for Finance and Administration and openly asked for a copy. He said he didn't think it should be made publicly available, but he'd give us a summary if we liked.

We didn't like that much, so we wrote the President, asking the University to take an official stand on whether the budget should be made public.

Last Friday, the Board of Governors decided that it would place copies of the Budget in the Library, to be publicly available.

Maybe they had a feeling that we'd print it anyway. (In case they were wondering, yes, we were ready to print it.)

And so, here it is. And what does the Budget show?

### UNIVERSITY STILL IN BAD FINANCIAL SHAPE

It shows that the University is still in as bad financial shape as ever.

According to the budget, the University this year will run at a deficit of one million, three hundred thousand dollars (\$1,309,625).

It says on page 2 of the Budget that this is a 30 per cent reduction of last year's deficit of \$1,872,340. Perhaps that statement is calculated to make somebody think that the financial administrators are doing a good job -- after all, they did reduce the deficit, didn't they?

Well, did they? To us it doesn't seem like they did. To achieve this paper "reduction", the University had to use up \$750,000 of monies it was saving (Reserves).

Without this transfer from Reserves, the University would have run a deficit even larger than last year's; i.e., over 2 million dollars.

It's like one of us spending \$6,000 every year when we have a job which pays only \$5,000 per year, and then saying "Oh well, I'm doing ok, I'll just use up a thousand dollars out of my savings, and break even".

Maybe that's ok, but not if you do it year after year.

And that is precisely what this University has been doing, year after year. This University has been running at a deficit for the past 4 years. And each year, the real deficit gets larger and larger.

If the wizards who are paid to look after the financial state of this University ever figure out that they can't keep running this University on ever-increasing deficits, then it would seem that this University is in for some drastic budget cuts -- somewhere -- some day.

### CUTS WILL COME FROM STUDENT SERVICES

And if these past two years are any indication, the cuts will come in student services and graduate student assistance. They won't come in academic staff salaries, which continue to increase. They won't come in administrative offices.

So, kiddies, prepare for the crunch. You've been warned what is coming. You've been given ample evidence by the Health Service fee, cutting back on Library services and cuts in the money available to graduate students.

Maybe next a \$20 Library fee for students?

# Poundmaker budget review

presented by doug mustard,  
winston gereluk



and the administration of the u of a

## Budget indicates Grad Students victimized after all

Last spring when news of the "Disaster Budget" was leaked, graduate students on this campus held a mass meeting at which they formulated a strong objection to the manner in which they were being asked to bear a disproportionate amount of the total cuts being proposed. However, at that time their fears were dispelled by the Administration which, among other things, abandoned their budgetary cuts.

An examination of this year's proposed budget, however, reveals that graduate students had good reason to fear victimization. For, that part of the budget dealing with them most directly has been cut back enormously.

Firstly, it is evident that the teaching departments which have economized successfully have done so almost exclusively at the expense of their graduate students (academic assistants). This pattern is just as evident as the one which saw academic salaries being raised.

In fact, for the whole university, the amount paid for academic salaries was up 7.7 per cent (from \$30,045,570 to \$32,373,822). In contrast, the amount paid to academic assistants will be down 7.9 per cent (from \$5,010,785 to \$4,612,508).

The following are a few of the departments which illustrate the cuts that graduate students have been dealt most profoundly. (The figure indicates the size of the cut). Bear in mind the

size of each assistantship -- top ones are around \$3699.00.

Psychology - \$34,500  
Education Psychology - \$12,000  
Elementary Education - \$20,000  
Secondary Education - \$14,000  
Law - \$6,000 (from \$7,350 to \$750)  
Biochemistry - \$19,440  
Physiology - \$10,000  
Chemistry - \$45,550  
Physics - \$14,000

Cuts to academic assistant salaries can take a variety of forms, the two most popular being the abolition of graduate student positions and/or paying less to those students who remain.

Secondly, the amount of money allotted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies has been cut back sharply --- but only for those items that were marked directly for student programs.

For instance, in that Faculty, academic and non-academic salaries have both risen over 1971-2. Likewise, the amount allotted for travel, visiting speakers, examiners' fees, etc. However, the Students' travel fund item was slashed from \$60,000 last year to \$20,000 in the proposal.

To add to that, remission of fees was reduced from \$622,000 to \$562,000; dissertation fellowships, and graduate service and teaching assistantships from 959,800 dollars to \$920,715; and Inter-session bursaries from \$522,750 to 507,750.

Garneau is profitable!

## University as slum landlord

Students living in the dilapidated North Garneau houses that the University presently owns, should get a real "kick" out of the budgetary item entitled Garneau Properties. It shows that the University is expected to draw in a total of \$190,000 from these houses; \$120,000 of which will be clear profit (Transfer to Reserves). Of course, in the Summary of the budget, Garneau Properties is shown to only break even; one has to turn to the more detailed account at the back of the budget booklet to find a more accurate account.

And, the amount that the University is making on these houses is going up. Last year, they only managed to shift a \$75,000 profit to their Reserves.

However, at the same time as these houses show such a profit, only \$24,000 will have been spent on their upkeep, according to the Budget. This policy might partially explain the run-down condition of these dwellings, the very condition that the University refers to whenever it wants to tear some of these houses down to make room for a parking lot, race track or stadium.

## Some programs make profit

If the effect on the budget of the non-productive and costly areas on the University's operation is glossed over in the Operating Budget, it is done partially at the expense of some of the less-prestigious, but financially-sound areas.

Though the Summer, Spring, and Evening Session programs have been operating on this campus at a net profit to the University, they are not credited with this. For some reason, the net revenue which they have been generating, and are expected to generate this year, is not entered in the appropriate place in the Operating Budget, whereas the revenue gained in other areas is.

Thus, the Spring Session program, for example, is made to appear as if it will be costing the University \$97,725, whereas in reality it is bringing in a profit of at least \$37,275. However, we only learn of this if we look under General Revenue, a few pages further on.

Likewise, the Evening Credit Program is charged with a \$132,094 net budget, whereas it is expected to bring in \$100,000 in fees, thus costing only \$32,094 in reality. And, Summer Session may call for an expenditure of \$614,484; but in light of the \$720,000 it is expected to generate in fees, it can be seen to actually bring in over \$105,000.

All told, the three programs bring in close to \$110,000 net profit looking at fees alone, and not counting other fringe benefits which they bring the University from sources like the library, the parking office, and the bookstore.

It might be added, furthermore, that this revenue is especially valuable in that it is generated from outside of the University structure. That is, unlike the revenue entered opposite certain administrative offices, it is not generated by simply charging other departments of the University. (Re: Administrative

Data Processing, Comptroller, and Investment Officer, etc.)

## FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

DEAN OF AGRICULTURE	\$ 39,299
Academic salaries	\$ 14,280
Non-academic salaries	16,000
Travel, speakers, entertainment	8,500
Faculty travel fund	1,000
Supplies and sundries	320
Communications	850
Telephone rentals	800
Page charges & reprints	6,000
Contingency fund	\$ 87,049
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND RURAL SOCIOLOGY	
Academic salaries	\$ 237,407
Academic assistants	6,000
Non-academic salaries	84,250
Communications	1,350
Telephone rentals	4,110
Supplies & sundries	6,630
Computing services	7,870
Rentals	\$ 353,617
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	
Academic salaries	\$ 123,358
Academic assistants	9,000
Non-academic salaries	36,380
Communications	800
Telephone rentals	1,880
Supplies and sundries	9,700
Computing services	2,710
Rentals	3,800
Vehicle expenses	3,000
Animal feeds and maintenance	2,140
Revenue	\$ 242,768
Net budget	\$ 207,768
ANIMAL SCIENCE	
Academic salaries	\$ 254,121
Academic assistants	10,800
Non-academic salaries	351,490
Communications	3,500
Telephone rentals	4,080
Supplies & sundries	47,150
Equipment replacement	23,540
Computing services	4,430
Rentals	1,500
Vehicle expenses	15,270
Maintenance of equipment & furniture	26,935
Utilities	21,800
Animals purchased	48,000
Animal feeds and maintenance	95,325
Revenue	\$ 907,941
Net budget	\$ 699,851
FOOD SCIENCE	
Academic salaries	117,098
Academic assistants	20,430
Non-academic salaries	86,112
Communications	1,200
Telephone rentals	1,860
Supplies & sundries	17,605
Computing services	95
Vehicle expenses	870
Revenue	\$ 245,260
Net budget	\$ 244,050
FOREST SCIENCE	
Academic salaries	54,865
Academic assistants	300
Non-academic salaries	3,961
Communications	750
Telephone rentals	800
Supplies and sundries	3,815
Computing services	1,100
Vehicle expenses	68,092
ENTOMOLOGY	
Academic salaries	125,833
Academic assistants	16,000
Non-academic salaries	66,191
Communications	2,755
Telephone rentals	2,720
Supplies & sundries	8,060
Equipment replacement	400
Computing services	515
Rentals	2,105
Vehicle expenses	125,329
PLANT SCIENCE	
Academic salaries	308,976
Academic assistants	11,900
Non-academic salaries	201,900
Communications	1,200
Telephone rentals	1,350
Supplies & sundries	44,062
Equipment replacement	2,000
Computing services	1,800
Vehicle expenses	8,500
Maintenance of equip.	8,000
SOIL SCIENCE	
Academic salaries	185,350
Academic assistants	5,000
Non-academic salaries	108,516
Communications	950
Telephone rentals	1,620
Supplies & sundries	20,330
Equipment replacement	1,200
Computing services	785
Rentals	500
Vehicle expenses	27,851
FACULTY OF ARTS	
DEAN OF ARTS	\$ 132,827
Academic salaries	\$ 49,822
Non-academic salaries	12,000
Travel, speakers, entertainment	79,600
Faculty travel fund	750
Communications	1,368
Telephone rentals	4,300
Supplies & sundries	6,000
Maintenance of equip.	600
Page charges & reprints	37,910
Contingency fund	\$ 325,177
ANTHROPOLOGY	
Academic salaries	220,823
Academic assistants	39,590
Non-academic salaries	24,063
Communications	1,000
Telephone rentals	1,740
Supplies & sundries	4,900
Computing services	1,995
Rentals	3,600
Vehicle expenses	300,645
ART AND DESIGN	
Academic salaries	404,202
Academic assistants	13,930
Non-academic salaries	123,433
Communications	1,060
Telephone rentals	4,029
Supplies & sundries	33,008
Computing services	1,885
Equipment maintenance	2,000
Merchandise purchased for resale	20,000
Revenue	\$ 604,547
Net budget	\$ 583,547

## FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Academic salaries	996,274
Academic assistants	69,400
Non-academic salaries	90,562
Travel, speakers, entertainment	12,300
Faculty travel fund	11,100
Communications	5,000
Telephone rentals	8,890
Supplies & sundries	14,500
Computing services	9,885
Rentals	9,700
Page charges & reprints	100
Contingency fund	\$ 1,231,511
DEAN OF DENTISTRY	
Academic salaries	48,112
Academic assistants	7,926
Non-academic salaries	44,863
Travel, speakers, entertainment	3,750
Communications	150
Telephone rentals	420
Faculty travel fund	6,200
Page charges & reprints	300
Contingency fund	\$ 71,850
DENTISTRY	
Academic salaries	929,146
Academic assistants	13,680
Non-academic salaries	447,782
Travel, speakers, entertainment	1,700
Communications	10,323
Telephone rentals	95,653
Supplies & sundries	10,000
Equipment replacement	1,508,284
Revenue	\$ 1,508,284
Net budget	\$ 1,393,284
DENTAL HYGIENE	
Academic salaries	108,541
Academic assistants	2,650
Non-academic salaries	18,662
Travel, speakers, entertainment	1,780
Communications	1,200
Telephone rentals	350
Supplies & sundries	1,800
Equipment replacement	18,900
Revenue	\$ 154,731
Net budget	\$ 152,230
FACULTY OF EDUCATION	
DEAN OF EDUCATION	
Academic salaries	127,868
Academic assistants	86,650
Non-academic salaries	10,000
Travel, speakers, entertainment	10,000
Faculty travel fund	34,500
Communications	4,500
Telephone rentals	8,990
Supplies & sundries	9,450
Equipment replacement	632
Administrative Data processing charges	1,000
Rentals	2,400
Page charges & reprints	600
Contingency fund	\$ 294,887
EDUCATION, AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA CENTER	
Academic salaries	13,697
Academic assistants	99,850
Non-academic salaries	1,225
Travel, speakers, entertainment	1,163
Communications	23,126
Telephone rentals	34,500
Supplies & sundries	4,456
Equipment replacement	2,000
Computing services	815
Revenue	\$ 211,991
HISTORY	
Academic salaries	581,446
Academic assistants	75,469
Non-academic salaries	23,126
Communications	1,304
Telephone rentals	4,456
Supplies & sundries	2,000
Equipment replacement	200
Computing services	815
Revenue	\$ 691,241
MUSIC	
Academic salaries	73,349
Academic assistants	12,800
Non-academic salaries	19,126
Communications	800
Telephone rentals	2,340
Supplies & sundries	12,041
Equipment replacement	2,477
Maintenance of equip.	7,440
Revenue	\$ 430,364
PHILOSOPHY	
Academic salaries	356,225
Academic assistants	48,560
Non-academic salaries	28,922
Communications	1,600
Telephone rentals	3,208
Supplies & sundries	5,000
Computing services	110
Revenue	\$ 443,625
POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Academic salaries	392,211
Academic assistants	77,790
Non-academic salaries	46,559
Communications	3,900
Telephone rentals	5,551
Supplies & sundries	15,358
Equipment replacement	114,500
Computing services	4,080
Rentals	5,100
Vehicle expenses	\$ 350,669
PSYCHOLOGY	
Academic salaries	525,684
Academic assistants	114,500
Non-academic salaries	104,827
Communications	4,475
Telephone rentals	9,347
Supplies & sundries	55,000
Equipment replacement	6,530
Computing services	820,613
Vehicle expenses	\$ 321,340
Transfer to Faculty of Science	\$ 169,474
Net budget	\$ 366,873
ROMANCE LANGUAGES	
Academic salaries	565,344
Academic assistants	87,400
Non-academic salaries	69,550
Communications	600
Telephone rentals	5,040
Supplies & sundries	7,846
Equipment replacement	14,000
Computing services	170
Maintenance of equip. and furniture	2,500
Revenue	\$ 752,450
SLAVIC LANGUAGES	
Academic salaries	170,390
Academic assistants	24,000
Non-academic salaries	11,909
Communications	500
Telephone rentals	2,340
Supplies & sundries	2,350
Computing services	150
Revenue	\$ 211,639
SOCIOLOGY	
Academic salaries	582,667
Academic assistants	90,651
Non-academic salaries	89,086
Communications	3,000
Telephone rentals	7,795
Supplies & sundries	15,000
Computing services	6,710
Rentals	9,000
Vehicle expenses	\$ 804,409
WESTERN BOARD OF MUSIC	
Academic salaries	17,150
Academic assistants	13,240
Non-academic salaries	6,500
Communications	1,450
Telephone rentals	200
Supplies & sundries	6,800
Equipment replacement	45,340
Computing services	18,535
Rentals	26,805
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE	
Academic salaries	56,511
Academic assistants	21,300
Non-academic salaries	108,027
Communications	1,025
Telephone rentals	2,078
Supplies & sundries	13,210
Equipment replacement	1,000
Computing services	20,505
Rentals	152,865
Net budget	\$ 376,521

## ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Academic salaries	718,132
Academic assistants	56,100
Non-academic salaries	37,839
Communications	2,060
Telephone rentals	5,740
Supplies & sundries	18,355
Equipment replacement	400
Computing services	930
Vehicle expenses	600
Revenue	\$ 840,156

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

Academic salaries	496,204
Academic assistants	109,004
Non-academic salaries	18,320
Communications	1,200
Telephone rentals	2,894
Supplies & sundries	26,020
Equipment replacement	4,110
Computing services	2,365
Vehicle expenses	1,000
Revenue	\$ 661,117

## INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Academic salaries	242,776
Academic assistants	5,942
Non-academic salaries	44,863
Communications	1,000
Telephone rentals	2,920
Supplies & sundries	20,400
Equipment replacement	2,000
Computing services	4,325
Revenue	\$ 323,866

## DEAN OF ENGINEERING

Academic salaries	78,429
Academic assistants	23,977
Non-academic salaries	18,900
Travel, speakers, entertainment	18,900
Faculty travel fund	18,400
Communications	500
Telephone rentals	1,107
Supplies & sundries	5,000
Page charges & reprints	2,300
Contingency fund	\$ 171,614

## FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Academic salaries	318,595
Academic assistants	44,500
Non-academic salaries	183,090
Communications	2,200
Telephone rentals	5,590
Supplies & sundries	36,000
Equipment replacement	11,237
Computing services	12,910
Rentals	10,000
Revenue	\$ 624,122

## CIVIL ENGINEERING

Academic salaries	517,900
Academic assistants	42,100
Non-academic salaries	157,477
Communications	2,500
Telephone rentals	7,150
Supplies & sundries	34,541
Equipment replacement	1,000
Computing services	29,800
Revenue	\$ 797,418
Net budget	\$ 789,718

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Academic salaries	512,424
Academic assistants	49,600
Non-academic salaries	239,336
Communications	2,000
Telephone rentals	6,310
Supplies & sundries	28,767
Equipment replacement	8,500
Computing services	15,905
Revenue	\$ 862,842

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Academic salaries	320,063
Academic assistants	45,000
Non-academic salaries	120,193
Communications	950
Telephone rentals	6,410
Supplies & sundries	20,000
Equipment replacement	14,300
Computing services	23,360
Revenue	\$ 590,276

## MINING AND METALLURGY

Academic salaries	127,416
Academic assistants	12,000
Non-academic salaries	57,159
Communications	400
Telephone rentals	2,020
Supplies & sundries	10,040
Equipment replacement	7,450
Computing services	695
Revenue	\$ 217,140

## GRADUATE STUDIES

Academic salaries	87,824
Non-academic salaries	62,007
Travel, speakers, entertainment	8,500
Examiners fees	54,000
Travel grants (student)	20,000
Faculty travel fund	800
Communications	2,000
Telephone rentals	1,824
Supplies & sundries	8,407
Remission of fees	562,000
Contingency fund	8,000
Dissertation, Fellowships, Graduate Research Assistants, & Graduate Service Assistants	920,715
Intercession	4,800
Bursaries	\$ 2,249,227

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Academic salaries	34,318
Non-academic salaries	7,488
Communications	1,020
Telephone rentals	531
Supplies & sundries	1,000
Revenue	\$ 46,357

## RESEARCH GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

Academic salaries	23,510
Non-academic salaries	7,488
Communications	1,000
Telephone rentals	260
Supplies & sundries	4,000
Revenue	\$ 36,258

## HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

Academic salaries	395,153
Academic assistants	13,800
Non-academic salaries	130,606
Travel, speakers, entertainment	1,000
School travel fund	4,800
Communications	2,500
Telephone rentals	4,625
Supplies & sundries	17,925

## EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT

Equipment replacement	1,000
Computing services	110
Rentals	8,000
Vehicle expenses	1,600
Contingency fund	2,000
Revenue	\$ 583,119

## FACULTY OF LAW

Academic salaries	31,804
Academic assistants	5,000
Non-academic salaries	48,460
Travel, speakers, entertainment	5,000
Faculty travel fund	4,900
Telephone rentals	530
Alberta Law Review	7,250
Contingency fund	\$ 104,594

## LAW

# 1972-3 UNIVERSITY BUDGET

Travel, visiting spkrs	1,950
Faculty travel fund	3,800
Communications	1,500
Telephone rentals	4,230
Supplies and sundries	57,850
Equipment replacements	31,490
Administrative data processing charges	300
Computing services	160
Page charges and reprints	400
Contingency fund	2,000
Net budget	576,222

## SCHOOL OF NURSING

Academic salaries	356,817
Non-academic salaries	28,594
Travel, visiting spkrs	2,300
School travel fund	5,100
Communications	820
Telephone rentals	4,990
Supplies and sundries	7,000
Administrative data processing charges	545
Computing services	2,600
Contingency fund	2,000
Revenue	408,766
Net budget	394,556

## FACULTY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Academic salaries	84,763
Non-academic salaries	177,774
Travel, visiting spkrs	4,000
Faculty travel fund	8,100
Communications	4,000
Telephone rentals	9,000
Supplies and sundries	17,500
Equipment replacements	3,000
Rentals	15,300
Vehicle expenses	600
Page charges & reprints	100
Contingency fund	2,000
Revenue	15,000
Net budget	281,137

Academic salaries	97,619
Non-academic salaries	5,799
Supplies and sundries	10,000
Net budget	107,418

Academic salaries	439,179
Academic assistants	74,500
Non-academic salaries	23,785
Supplies and sundries	13,000
Computing services	4,110
Vehicle, pool rentals	800
Net budget	555,370

Academic salaries	85,899
Non-academic salaries	5,753
Supplies & sundries	3,600
Administrative data processing charges	200
Rentals, other equipment	1,200
Vehicle, pool rentals	1,800
Net budget	98,452

## SCHOOL OF REHABILITATION MEDICINE

Academic salaries	576,337
Academic assistants	9,000
Non-academic salaries	20,908
Travel, visiting spkrs	5,000
School travel fund	3,600
Communications	1,000
Telephone rentals	1,950
Supplies & sundries	14,560
Equipment replacements	750
Administrative data processing charges	65
Contingency fund	1,000
Net budget	384,170

## COLLEGE ST-JEAN

Academic salaries	240,691
Academic assistants	9,540
Non-academic salaries	21,133
Travel, visiting spkrs	4,000
College travel fund	3,500
Communications	1,155
Supplies & sundries	13,382
Rentals - land and buildings	175,434
Books	8,000
Contingency fund	2,000
Net budget	429,025

## FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Academic salaries	99,630
Non-academic salaries	48,716
Travel, visiting spkrs	26,000
Faculty travel fund	60,000
Communications	800
Telephone rentals	1,120
Supplies & sundries	4,050
Page charges & reprints	18,200
Contingency fund	24,160
Net budget	252,666

Academic salaries	23,959
Non-academic salaries	39,554
Supplies & sundries	18,000
Special supplement	16,875
Net budget	98,388

Academic salaries	18,047
Non-academic salaries	121,275
Pensions	5,600
Travel	2,100
Communications	600
Telephone rentals	1,200
Supplies & sundries	12,500
Equipment replacement	1,000
Vehicle expenses	2,700
Animal purchases	4,200
Animal feeds & maint.	20,000
Revenue	189,222
Net budget	113,522

Academic salaries	312,868
Academic assistants	48,800
Non-academic salaries	136,152
Communications	3,400
Telephone rentals	5,540
Supplies & sundries	30,000
Equipment replacement	2,400

Computing services	750
Vehicle expenses	7,300
Net budget	547,210

Academic salaries	1,000
Academic assistants	25,000
Non-academic salaries	8,939
Supplies & sundries	18,150
Vehicle expenses	1,000
Net budget	54,089

Academic salaries	983,080
Academic assistants	260,000
Non-academic salaries	612,612
Communications	10,500
Telephone rentals	12,220
Supplies & sundries	607,740
Equipment replacement	75,600
Computing services	71,025
Rentals	20,390
Net budget	2,653,167

Academic salaries	343,738
Academic assistants	73,000
Non-academic salaries	65,420
Communications	1,400
Telephone rentals	3,130
Supplies & sundries	13,690
Computing services	57,230
Net budget	567,658

Academic salaries	56,349
Non-academic salaries	21,304
Communications	1,250
Telephone rentals	1,020
Supplies & sundries	4,765
Computing services	10,975
Net budget	95,663

Academic salaries	261,386
Academic assistants	39,000
Non-academic salaries	158,306
Communications	1,800
Telephone rentals	3,175
Supplies & sundries	35,828
Vehicle expenses	1,000
Maintenance of equip.	5,400
Heat, power, water	3,000
Net budget	508,895

Academic salaries	504,108
Academic assistants	70,600
Non-academic salaries	104,002
Communications	4,200
Telephone rentals	4,250
Supplies & sundries	15,980
Equipment replacement	1,000
Administrative data processing charges	765
Computing services	10,845
Grant to Albertan	500
Geographer	500
Rentals	5,000
Vehicle expenses	6,750
Net budget	766,308

Academic salaries	375,423
Academic assistants	47,000
Non-academic salaries	40,243
Communications	4,000
Telephone rentals	2,370
Supplies & sundries	25,315
Equipment replacement	3,000
Computing services	6,100
Vehicle expenses	6,800
Net budget	560,451

Academic salaries	144,816
Academic assistants	12,800
Non-academic salaries	21,117
Communications	508
Telephone rentals	2,088
Supplies & sundries	5,402
Computing services	2,180
Net budget	188,911

Academic salaries	1,098,896
Academic assistants	110,000
Non-academic salaries	55,146
Communications	3,000
Telephone rentals	7,775
Supplies & sundries	7,500
Computing services	11,578
Net budget	1,283,897

Academic salaries	167,721
Academic assistants	33,800
Non-academic salaries	68,935
Communications	1,000
Telephone rentals	2,350
Supplies & sundries	23,845
Equipment replacement	2,480
Computing services	3,213
Rentals	1,600
Net budget	304,946

Academic salaries	909,315
Academic assistants	143,760
Non-academic salaries	414,780
Communications	10,000
Telephone rentals	12,145
Supplies & sundries	274,030
Equipment replacement	8,103
Computing services	44,500
Rentals	10,250
Vehicle expenses	8,200
Insurance, taxes, misc.	800
Net budget	1,835,663

Academic salaries	451,340
Academic assistants	250,000
Non-academic salaries	434,567
Academic assistants	104,950
Non-academic salaries	210,727
Communications	3,600
Telephone rentals	7,800
Supplies & sundries	100,879
Equipment replacement	2,000
Computing services	4,280
Rentals	3,500
Vehicle expenses	22,628
Insurance, taxes, misc.	100
Net budget	895,031

Academic salaries	85,000
Academic assistants	4,000
Non-academic salaries	750
Travel	38,544
Communications	300
Supplies & sundries	1,500
Net budget	132,094

Academic salaries	83,500
Academic assistants	7,000
Non-academic salaries	4,125
Travel	2,500
Communications	100
Supplies & sundries	500
Net budget	97,725

Academic salaries	534,000
Academic assistants	49,000
Non-academic salaries	6,234
Travel	17,000
Communications	940
Telephone rentals	560
Supplies & sundries	6,750
Net budget	614,484

Academic salaries	500
Non-academic salaries	12,587
Pensions	600
Travel	1,600
Communications	310
Telephone rentals	220
Supplies & sundries	5,000
Equipment replacement	400
Grants	1,000
Vehicle expenses	250
Net budget	22,467

Academic salaries	64,110
Non-academic salaries	24,179
Pensions	3,700
Travel	1,500
Entertainment	250
Communications	1,200
Telephone rentals	1,280
Supplies & sundries	3,760
Rentals	2,000
Books	9,979
Net budget	110,979

Academic salaries	26,088
Non-academic salaries	564,334
Pensions	29,293
Travel	5,000
Communications	1,600
Telephone Rentals	3,600
Supplies & sundries	108,670
Rentals	449,261
Revenue	167,826
Net budget	794,812

Academic salaries	60,000
Non-academic salaries	25,000
Pensions	2,500
Travel	1,000
Communications	1,000
Telephone Rentals	1,000
Supplies & sundries	1,000
Rentals	1,000
Revenue	60,000
Net budget	25,000

Academic salaries	24,344
Pensioners	1,000
Communications	320
Supplies & sundries	4,500
Equipment replacement	6,000
Net budget	41,164

Academic salaries	500
Non-academic salaries	12,587
Pensions	600
Travel	1,600
Communications	310
Telephone rentals	220
Supplies & sundries	5,000
Equipment replacement	400
Grants	1,000
Vehicle expenses	250
Net budget	22,467

Academic salaries	64,110
Non-academic salaries	24,179
Pensions	3,700
Travel	1,500
Entertainment	250
Communications	1,200
Telephone rentals	1,280
Supplies & sundries	3,760
Rentals	2,000
Books	9,979
Net budget	110,979

Academic salaries	26,088
Non-academic salaries	564,334
Pensions	29,293
Travel	5,000
Communications	1,600
Telephone Rentals	3,600
Supplies & sundries	108,670
Rentals	449,261
Revenue	167,826
Net budget	794,812

Academic salaries	60,000
Non-academic salaries	25,000
Pensions	2,500
Travel	1,000
Communications	1,000
Telephone Rentals	1,000
Supplies & sundries	1,000
Rentals	1,000
Revenue	60,000
Net budget	25,000

Academic salaries	24,344
Pensioners	1,000
Communications	320
Supplies & sundries	4,500
Equipment replacement	6,000
Net budget	41,164

Academic salaries	22,063
Pensions	1,000
Travel	1,000
Communications	500
Supplies & sundries	2,000
Net budget	26,563

Academic salaries	41,000
Non-academic salaries	3,000
Pensions	1,000
Travel	1,000
Communications	1,000
Telephone Rentals	1,000
Supplies & sundries	1,000
Rentals	1,000
Revenue	41,000
Net budget	3,000

Academic salaries	182,620
Non-academic salaries	31,438
Pensioners	1,000
Travel	1,000
Communications	500
Supplies & sundries	2,000
Net budget	218,058

Academic salaries	568,159
Pensioners	1,000
Travel	1,000
Communications	500
Supplies & sundries	2,000
Net budget	572,659

Academic salaries	1,044,150
Non-academic salaries	1,622,209
Travel	3,000
Entertainment	500
Staff travel fund	17,000
Communications	30,000
Telephone rentals	12,000
Supplies & sundries	137,000
Equipment replacement	5,000
Administrative data processing charges	80,350
Rentals	80,000
Computing services	3,780
Books	1,200,000
Current periodicals	375,000
Bindery	150,000
Inter-library loans	10,000
Net budget	4,779,045

Academic salaries	1,044,150
Non-academic salaries	1,622,209
Travel	3,000
Entertainment	500
Staff travel fund	17,000
Communications	30,000
Telephone rentals	12,000
Supplies & sundries	137,000
Equipment replacement	5,000
Administrative data processing charges	80,350
Rentals	80,000
Computing services	3,780
Books	1,200,000
Current periodicals	375,000
Bindery	150,000
Inter-library loans	10,000
Net budget	4,779,045

Academic salaries	1,044,150
Non-academic salaries	1,622,209
Travel	3,000
Entertainment	500
Staff travel fund	17,000
Communications	30,000
Telephone rentals	12,000
Supplies & sundries	137,000
Equipment replacement	5,000
Administrative data processing charges	80,350
Rentals	80,000
Computing services	3,780
Books	1,200,000
Current periodicals	375,000
Bindery	150,000
Inter-library loans	10,000
Net budget	4,779,045

Academic salaries	136,995
Non-academic salaries	306,556
Pensions	21,400
Travel	4,000
Entertainment	200
Car allowances	2,000
Communications	500
Telephone rentals	5,080
Supplies & sundries	16,000



# Economy illusory

Perhaps the biggest selling feature of the 1972-3 University Budget is the manner in which it successfully arranges figures in such a way as to make it appear that most Departments have made cuts in their budgets.

Unhappily, a more careful examination reveals that most of the economizing is illusory, the result of a variety of bookkeeping manoeuvres.

The most obvious strategy employed in the case of most Departments was to merely take the item entitled "Pensions" out of the individual budgets completely, and transfer it to a different account, "Staff Benefits" where it is compiled into one figure. In this way, the pension contribution paid on behalf of each employee is not tallied into the Departments figures.

Why the people drawing up the Budget should have employed this tactic this year for the first time is not known. What is known is that the Pensions item does appear in other sections of the Budget (like for instance the Operating Departments). Staff Benefits comes to over three million dollars.

There was in addition, some "real" economizing at Department levels. It

took a predictable form. In all cases, academic salaries were up from last year. In cases where a Department had graduate students (academic assistants), the amount allotted to them was cut back. Then, in cases where there were not any graduate students, the non-academic staff (eg. secretaries) got the axe.

Especially good examples of the methods of economizing described above are provided by the following:

	1971-72	1972-73
<b>Comparative Literature</b>		
Acad. Sal.	\$65,735	\$81,600
Acad. Ass.	30,235	23,635
Non-acad.	8,170	11,654
Pensions	4,100	-----
<b>Economics</b>		
Acad. Sal.	464,095	486,796
Acad. Ass.	82,000	66,500
Non-acad.	30,020	35,036
Pensions	27,300	-----
<b>Education Foundations</b>		
Acad. Sal.	368,870	375,181
Acad. Ass.	48,600	44,600
Non-acad.	17,910	21,644
Pensions	21,000	-----

## While students' representatives debate tenure, what is really in students' interest?

by Jim Tanner

Since the General Faculties Council is discussing the status of professors, it seems appropriate to also consider students' status at the university. The students' council people and energies are attempting to take tenure away from the professors. Instead why don't they direct their resources to represent some real student interests.

The questions of students' admissions and withdrawals from this university is one of those areas of interest. Students are being asked to leave the university sometimes for a year, sometimes forever because they didn't attain a high enough grade point average. This grade point average, I think, is a poor criterion for such decisions. This average is a sum appraisal by the professors of the student's performance. Therefore the professors have the power to remove or keep certain students at this university. Professors maintain that they give the grades according to the quality of academic performance. This decision of whether the work is low calibre or not depends on the tastes and understandings of the professors. The socio-economic background of the profs will determine these tastes and understandings. Therefore it is quite easy to see, given the background of the professors, why Indian and working class students do not do "well" or "as well" at the universities. Because the professors have this power over students it seems to me that the ones who really need some kind of protection are the students.

The policies for entrance are also based on the grade point average. They give you a test to determine how large of an average they think you can get. There is no consideration of the purpose or types of benefits you hope to receive or is there any consideration of the

services has to the people of Alberta.

The Canadian Union of Students made a study on university across Canada which showed who these English universities really do benefit.

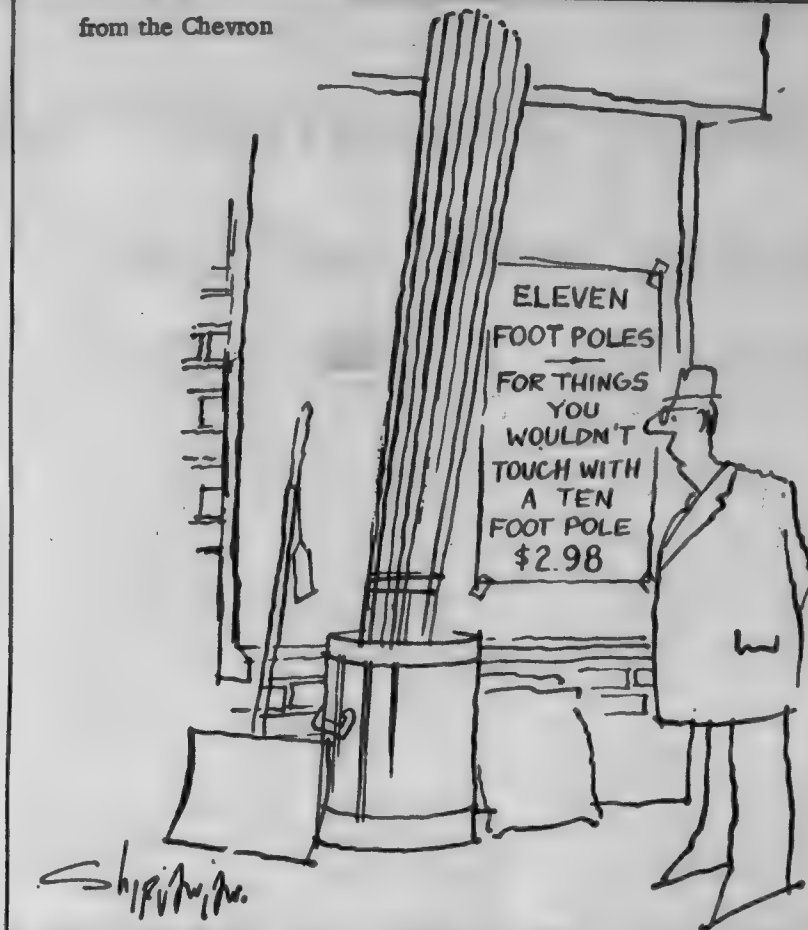
INCOME OF PARENTS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS		
Income of Parents (per year)	% of Students	Parents % of Canadian Population
under \$3000	9	22.1
3000 - 5000	19	32
5000 - 6000	15	14.9
6000 - 7000	9	10.8
7000 - 8000	8	6.7
8000 - 10000	14	7.4
over 10,000	20	6.1

This chart is interesting especially if one observes the bottom figures. Twenty-six percent of the university students come from families that make up 6.1 percent of the population of Canada.

Parents Background	% of Students	Parents % of Canadian Population
Property or management	27	14.7
Professional	21	8.6
Farming, mining, fishing	17	14.0
Manufacturing & mechanical	9	32.6
Commercial & financial	7	6.0
Clerical	5	5.1
Services	3	8.8

This chart is also interesting. Thirty-two point six percent of Canadians are involved in Manufacturing and mechanical work, yet children from these families make up 9 percent of the universities' student populations. The professionals make up 8.6 percent of the population but 21 percent of the

from the Chevron



## Bears win

cont. from page 1

Comartin, the Alberta defensive unit stopped Lutheran's powerful running attack and held their passing to only 18 yards. Meanwhile, Alberta's balanced offence capitalized on its two scoring chance to pile up a comfortable 20-0 lead before Lutheran finally scored with about seven minutes left in the game.

A poor snap cost Lutheran a safety touch after only 91 seconds of play in the first quarter, and thanks to their aggressive defence, Alberta was able to add nine more points before the quarter ended.

Jack Schwartzberg kicked a 25-yard field goal and quarterback Larry Tibble passed eight yards to halfback Terry Cairns for the game's first touchdown.

Lutheran moved the ball well in the second quarter but again the Alberta defence made the difference, stopping the Golden Hawks on three plays from inside the five yard line in the final minute of the first half.

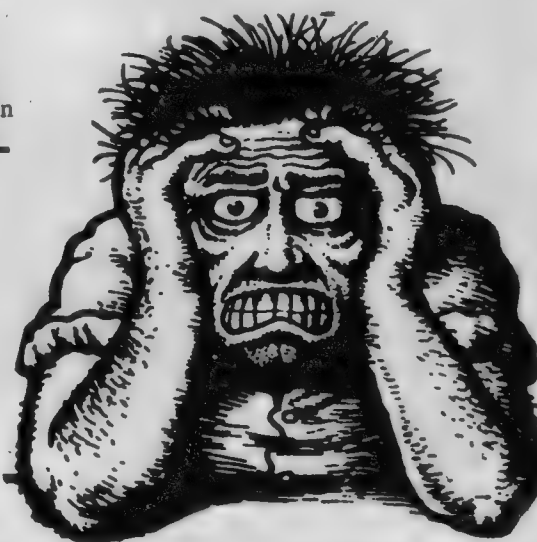
Lutheran opened the third quarter with several excellent running plays from halfback Gerry Blacker and quarterback Wayne Allison as their wishbone formation finally began to click. However, Alberta's defence killed two successive drives by blocking a punt and stopping a third-down gamble.

Alberta's offence finally came to life late in the quarter and suddenly it was 19-0 as Gary Weisbrot grabbed a scoring pass off a fake field goal situation. Golden Bears' punter Gerald Kunyk made it 20-0 with a 70-yard single early in the fourth quarter.

Kunyk averaged 39 yards during the game and repeatedly gave Alberta good field position with his excellent kicking. Lutheran's punter Ted Passmore averaged only 23 yards and produced even shorter efforts in three critical situations when Alberta led only 12-0.

Blatker scored Lutheran's only touchdown on a short run late in the final quarter but the Alberta offence successfully ran out the clock to preserve the victory, their second in four college bowl appearances. Lutheran is still winless in three tries.

About 12,000 fans drank their way through an interesting game as Lutheran did win the statistical battle with a total offence of 274 yards to Alberta's 208. Blacker rushed for 134 yards, but Alberta's short passing attack and outstanding defence were the keys to the Golden Bears' victory.



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## Attention all Jewish students!

The Edmonton Union of Jewish Students will hold a Chanukah party

at the home of Jack Margolis  
124 - Laurier Drive  
on Saturday, December 2,  
at 8 p. m.

All those wishing rides please phone  
Connie Pearlman at 432-2949.

BYOB

## Book review

# The hockey sellout is in keeping with our past

It was mid-February of 1972. I was standing outside gate three at the Edmonton International Airport, waiting for Bruce Kidd. I remembered a film that a buddy of mine dragged me to see in 1965 about this fabulous Canadian runner. We watched in awe as the narrator wove this whispish teenage boy jogging along Lake Ontario into the legend of Bruce Kidd. After the film we jogged home, imitating Bruce's style to perfection. We jogged everywhere. From swimming class to the pool hall, from church to the pool hall, and later from school to the pool hall. It was the summer of "The Great Jog".

And here I was seven years later, preparing to meet my boyhood hero. The last passenger walked by me, and still no sign of Bruce. He was scheduled to speak at a Physical Education Conference I had organized. A missed flight would have been disastrous. The lady behind the desk assured me that Bruce Kidd had gotten on the flight in Toronto. I felt a tap on my shoulder.

"Hello, I'm Bruce Kidd. Are you waiting for me?"

He wasn't eight feet tall, or overly handsome, or any of the things I had imagined him to be. Rather, he was like a scruffy version of Dustin Hoffman, subdued, understated, and serenely intelligent.

And that about sums up his book, "The Death of Hockey". Quite simply, reading the book is like listening to Bruce Kidd in the armchair next to you, rapping cleanly and concisely about a religion that was once uniquely Canadian, both territorially, and philosophically, but now assumes only the posture of an overworked prostitute of big business.

How did this come to be? What happened to hockey? Kidd answers it this way, "We sold it cheap, to absentee owners, and saw our Prime Minister humiliated by U.S. owners who refused his request to let Canadians they didn't employ play on our National team."

"We let TV degrade schedules, times, even the pace of the game. We allowed a contract system to grow up that forced children onto NHL draft lists."

## Community hockey?

"We saw expansion debase NHL play to the point that the great majority of scheduled games are boring. We let a handful of rich, greedy men convert a great sport into another branch of American show business. And our national press scarcely said a word. That is why this book had to be written."

And he and Macfarlane have written it well. They begin with a succinct analysis of the epic proportions that hockey has grown to in Canada. They establish that long before Hockey Night in Canada, hockey to the Canadian was to make grace and beauty and joy out of a long winter. To a great degree, the joy of hockey lay in the scrub game, that was played on natural ice. Both men and boys alike found that they could skate almost twice as fast as they could run. When they combined this speed and fluidity of motion with the long Canadian winter a type of inner satisfaction resulted; a religion so to speak.

Each small community had a great group of hockey players, that everyone in town knew and loved because they were on their own. Great rivalries sprung up between towns and through the long winter they were united every Friday in the religious union of hockey.

Kidd laments the loss of this original type of hockey. The joy of the clean fast, exciting play has given way to the clutch and hold and brawl tactics of the NHL circus.

Kidd maintains that the whisky has

been watered down to such an extent, that we are left with a bottle of water that smells faintly of the real thing.

He states that in the NHL's frantic desire to corner the entertainment and player market, it has been the singular cause of the extinction of hundreds of semi-pro teams across Canada to the point where there are only eight cities in Canada with professional teams. The NHL's love affair with TV has led it to establish a virtual monopoly on the playing rights of every boy playing hockey in Canada. (The World Hockey Association has since ruined this monopoly as can readily be seen by the great wailing and gnashing of teeth emanating from the confines of the NHL governors.)

Kidd states that the Canadian hockey fan has been exiled to his TV set. He feels that no longer can the fan see excellent hockey live in his own home town rink. The NHL has seen to that, by decreeing that as soon as a young player shows promise, (usually at 15 or 16 years of age) he is shuttled off to a junior A club, perhaps thousands of miles from his home town where if he is a hair away from making the NHL, he is again shuttled off to a semi-pro team, usually in the U.S., simply be-

by **Louis Bollo**

cause that's where over 90% of the teams are located. There is simply no place in Canada that the rising young player can call his own. The NHL sees to it that even if a town wanted to set up a semi-pro team, or for that matter, even a good junior B team, that the players won't be available.

Kidd and Macfarlane go on to state that the frantic expansion of the NHL, brought about by the promise of a fortune in TV revenue and the advent of the WHA, has led to the worst form of commercialism in any sport; that of child buying. As midgets, they are subjected to being drafted by an OHA Junior A Club, where they must play their junior hockey or sit and rot in their home town.

Kidd feels that hockey is now a high pressure game even for the youngest of players. It is no longer the fun play thing it used to be. The NHL has set up quite an excellent system for itself. Let's start with the tot. He is six or seven years old. From that point up till midget age, the parent will pay for his ice time, referees, equipment, get up at 4:00 AM and drive him to the rink just to keep him in hockey. A built in, free of charge farm system is thusly set up, not for the sake of giving everyone a chance to play, but to supply the pros.

## Weed them out young

Make no mistake about it. The kid who might simply love to play the game, but is perhaps a slow maturer, sits on the bench, gets turned off with hockey and might never play it again, all in an amateur system where to win at all costs is the maxim. And we pay for figures like this; the number of boys registered in Bantam hockey by the CAHA was 84,000 in 1971. When we move up the ladder to midget hockey, we find only 58,000 registered. Next come the juveniles with a total of 10,000, and then, at the top of the triangle of amateur play, 1,706 Junior A players. That figures out to something in the neighborhood of 82,000 players lost along the way. This doesn't build sports in Canada, it feeds the American NHL, and all with the hard earned Canadian bucks that parents



shell out each year to get their boys on ice.

Kidd and Macfarlane also hold the NHL responsible for the death of the National Team. (It may seem that the NHL is being blamed for everything wrong in Canada from VD to poor weather. The book seems to feel that they deserve what they get.) They trace the march of Canadian teams over foreign competition until the time when horror of all horrors we were beaten. They follow Father Bauer's work with the National Team until the advent of that mecca of hockey savoraire faire was born, Hockey Canada. They feel that the NHL saw the National Team as a definite threat to the fan market. The National Team was attracting packed houses where ever it played. Here truly was a team for Canadians to rally around. The play was

clean, crisp and exciting, and following the fortunes of our national team was becoming more popular than rallying behind the banner of the NHL. (We all know the flag, the one with the dollar sign on it?)

The NHL was in the throes of their own debacle, known as expansion. The NHL was starved for players, and there were some awfully good ones eyeing the National Team. (Notably one Bobby Orr, who later succumbed to the banner.)

So armed with this information the NHL seemingly pressured Hockey Canada into pulling out of International play at the first sign of trouble. How all of this was done makes for wild, wooly, and frightening reading.

And throughout all of this mayhem and illogical procedure procedure, the NHL effectively handcuffed the Cana-

com'd on page 13

# Is the buck mightier than the pen?

Part 1 of a 2 Part Series

by Louis Bollo

A friend told me the other day that excellent sports writing is a lost art. I can qualify that statement by saying that almost the entire media reporting sports is simply "lost".

Let's face it, sport is a fairly redundant activity. It is played within a strict framework of rules and regulations that are seldom changed. It requires billions of dollars each year to produce the various champions of sport, and after all that time and money, they start the whole thing again next year.

Does the media reflect this redundancy? Let's look at a few glaring examples.

Think back over all the Hockey Night in Canada telecasts since 1962. Can you honestly remember when Foster or Bill Hewitt used a different word in their play by play telecast? (I remember almost fainting dead away the night Bill called one of Bobby Hull's shots, "cannonading".)

And we all know how much flaming invective is used in CBC and CTV telecasts of CFL games. One has to wonder if some of these guys aren't broadcasting the game from bed. Any rise in emotion is obviously due to the braless sweetie pie that brings them their hot dogs and coffee.

I'm certain we've all read one

of these somewhere:

"Last night the Detroit Red Wings flew by the plummeting Maple Leafs by a score of 6 to 1."

Or how about,

"The Boston Bruins nipped the sinking California Seals, 2 to 1."

Please don't assume that emotion is my prerequisite for good sports reporting. If it was then Brian Hall would be the best in the country. But unfortunately for Brian, intelligence also enters into the problem.

It is little wonder that such excellent books as Bruce Kidd's "The Death of Hockey", and other excellent sporting authors such as Jack Scott go relatively unnoticed. It is impossible to be employed by a news column on the alienation of youth by sport, than an account of Bill Hunter's latest and greatest and fanciest new super forward for the Edmonton Oilers.

Why, then, are we fed this constantly meaningless tripe in newspapers, radio and TV? Where are the succinct, intelligent analysis of sporting events and institutions? Must we continue reading an entire column about the fullback, Slash Runningway, and his blistered toe? Certainly not.

Next week, a couple of exclusive interviews and thoughts on why the sports media as a whole is a collection of mentally defunct dullards, seemingly through no fault of their own.

Believe it or not, this is the 'arts pages':

## "Hickey and Boggs" different role for Cosby and Culp

One of the indefinable characteristics of the detective genre is its focus on the individual.

From Humphrey Bogart's definitive performance as Sam Spade, through countless B picture to the more recent satirizing by Peter Sellers as Inspector Clouseau, there has been an unwritten law for the genre: make one man, the detective hero, usually somewhat of an outsider with some endearing idiosyncracies, the focus of the film. He can have a straight man to act as his partner, such as Mr. Watson, for Sherlock Holmes, but one personality must dominate and stand out over all others.

The film "Hickey and Boggs" is by the above criteria somewhat of a perversion of the genre. The partner detectives Al Hickey (Bill Cosby) and Frank Boggs (Robert Culp) are a team, each considered as an individual in the film and neither acting merely as a prop for the other, of rather shop worn detectives.

Both men subsist on chili dogs, drive beat up old cars, and carry their guns in rolled up newspapers. Hickey is a sloppy, tight-lipped cynic. Boggs drinks heavily, has bisexual tendencies, and will never fight when he can run. They are, in short, somewhat of a divergence from the self-assured, well-dressed super sleuth we usually see.

Fans of the TV series "I Spy" may be even more amazed at the two. In "I Spy", which won for Cosby a string of Emmy's and spawned later unsuccessful imitators such as the "Persuaders", Cosby and Culp portrayed an entirely different sort of team. Cosby played the urbane Rhodes Scholar Alexander Scott, and Culp the tennis star Kelly Robinson. They were talented, successful and 'cool'. Their brilliant verbal rapport and teamwork were amazing to view. They were in short everything that Hickey and Boggs are not.

Robert Culp who directed "Hickey and Boggs" did his first directing on "I Spy", including some of its best episodes, one of which Sam Peckinpah must have seen before directing "Straw Dogs".

"Hickey and Boggs" is Culp's first feature film. The directorial style, while not particularly brilliant or expressive, is at least crisp and straightforward. There are a number of scenes which do exhibit a certain flair for the medium. The scene with the prostitute is rendered in a very effective, economical way emphasizing the unsatisfactory, impersonal aspects of the relationship. The scene where Boggs talks to Hickey after his girl friend has been murdered is a neat summation of the relationship between the two men. Boggs

talks to a mute Hickey, there is a deep understanding between the two; somehow they mesh, but not smoothly. The scene with the helicopter near the film's conclusion is done with a flair personifying the helicopter, dehumanizing the hired killers.

The film is full of detail but as a whole "Hickey and Boggs" is probably somewhat less than the sum of its parts. The plot is unnecessarily complex

and detracts somewhat from the film's progress.

"Hickey and Boggs" while undeniably a minor work is a good little film. Fans of detective movies may find it a somewhat strange departure from the genre. "I Spy" fans will certainly be surprised by the transformation of Cosby and Culp.

by George Webber

### Theatre 3 calls for original manuscripts

### Second "All Canadian" season planned

Theatre 3 is looking for manuscripts that it can produce as part of its regular season next year.

This will be a continuation of their rather loosely formed "policy" this year of performing an all-Canadian season (see POUNDMAKER, vol. 1, no. 5 Oct. 11).

The point is, of course, that it looks like Theatre 3 is planning to make an "all Canadian" season their standard policy, hence the call for manuscripts.

All interested playwrights should submit their material to: Ben Tarver,

Dramaturge, c/o The U. of A. drama department or to the Theatre 3 office #709, 9990 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton.

Plays may be either one act or full length. Theatre 3's present season includes "Some Evening Sunshine", based on some writings by Stephen Leacock; two one-act plays, "By the Sea" and "The Guardian"; and an adaptation of "Alice In Wonderland". They just recently finished staging a very popular production of "Invitation To A Beheading", an adaptation of a novel by Vladimir Nabokov.

cont'd from page 12

dian public, the Federal Government, and the Canadian press. The manipulations and trickery in this part of the book make the reader realize that we have hopelessly lost hockey to big business and America.

They make a final plea to the reader, and the Canadian hockey player, to once again try to get our game back to the people. He feels that we should let the NHL go to the U.S. and that we should begin a truly National Hockey League with the pro teams all over Canada being community run on the scale of the CFL. Surely the aspiring Canadian player would much sooner play a 45 game schedule, in Canada, at \$30,000 a year than to face the alternative of playing 80 games in the U.S. for \$40,000 per year.

It is a superior book over all, except that the \$6. price tag seems to contradict Kidd's abhorrence of commercialism in sport. Presumably, writing is not a sport.

I recommend that mother should give it to dad for Christmas, and that they should both read it in front of their little hockey playing tots. If they don't do it soon, we'll be sitting in Grande Prairie watching Hockey Night in America, narrated by Howard Cossell, and sponsored by IT&T.

The Death of Hockey, by Bruce Kidd and John Macfarlane  
Published by New Press

list price \$6.



TID-BITS FOR THE SWEAT-SET;  
A Week of Heavy Thought  
by Louis Bollo

Wally Trundle, amateur jogger and psych major writes in to pass on this message.

"Would the neurotic who drives the 58 Ford with the Dingle Balls please stop trying to run me down and hit me with beer bottles while I am doing my jogging. I'm experiencing an approach avoidance conflict."

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# the North



This is a Beechcraft similar to the model flown by Martin Hartwell for Gateway Aviation on the flight from Spence Bay to Yellowknife. The Beechcraft is basically a second World War plane with a maximum speed of 175 mph.

The loadmaster gives my safety harness a once over then slaps my shoulder to let me know all is well. Gingerly I creep up the inclined loading ramp of the Hercules aircraft and lie down with my head hanging over the edge to the ground five hundred feet below. Strangely there is no sensation of height and I have a hard time adjusting my eyes to the scale of the trees below. To my right lies another volunteer spotter like myself scanning the nearly featureless landscape for the downed aircraft. In the cockpit of the Hercules are two more spotters scanning the ground just as intently as we are but a thousand times

more comfortably. The wind whips into the open cargo hold with a roar that comes close to drowning out the harsh screaming of four turboprops and the shrill teeth loosening vibration of the fuselage. The temperature is supposed to be quite warm for this time of year twelve below but the swirling wind tugging at my safety harness is doing its best to bring things down to absolute zero.

Below the Hercules and to all sides as far as the low clouds will allow, lies acre after countless acre of tundra dusted by the first snows of the year frozen after its brief summer. Here and there stands a clump of trees, a pile of rocks, and lakes, thousands and thousands of them, the country seems to be ninety percent water, all frozen now and covered with snow. From the aircraft's low altitude I can see the holes in the ice made by animals and the tracks of caribou and occasionally the animals themselves as they move southwest into the treeline for the winter after their summer on the tundra. But there isn't time to look at the animals too closely and still scan the ground under and to the

sides of the plane, half a mile on each side and straight down. It takes all my concentration to keep my eyes moving in a systematic manner to be sure all the ground is covered. Anything out of the ordinary or suspiciously shaped receives a split second extra examination before it is rejected and the eyes move on after something else.

Slowly my eyes begin to play tricks, trees standing by themselves in the open look like human figures waving their arms. A sheet of wind swept rock with a misshapen snow drift sculpturing the edges looks like an aircraft and a patch of partially frozen water takes on the appearance of scattered wreckage. The muscle cramping cold soaked into the metal of the aircraft seeps through the canvas I am lying on and chews relentlessly into chest, legs and feet. Soon the cold is nearly too much and there is an increasing danger that it will affect my attention and that cannot be afforded because of the possibilities of people trapped on the ground feeling far colder than I. Mercifully my twenty minutes on the ramp come to an end and the corporal gives a tug on the strap attached to my safety harness to let me know that my time is up. I crawl backwards down the ramp and stand a little unsteadily as he undoes the harness. Out of the gaping twenty by twenty hole beyond the ramp the horizon is at a thirty degree angle as the Hercules turns onto a new flight line to begin another forty mile sweep. In twenty minutes we have covered forty square miles of ice. Before the day is out we will have searched 1600 square miles. The other four Hercules scattered over the triangular search area from the Arctic Ocean to Yellowknife will search a similar amount and the four much smaller twin Otters and half a dozen civilian aircraft will do a

little less. This is the beginning of day 10 in the search for a Beechcraft 18 missing on a flight from Cambridge Bay to Yellowknife. The last day the survivors have any food left for.

On November 8 a Gateway Aviation twin engined Beech 18 with Martin Hartwell in command took off from Spence Bay on a mercy mission to Yellowknife. On board was an Eskimo woman Mrs. Neemea Nulliayok who was suffering labour complications, a fourteen year old boy David Kootook who was suffering from abdominal pains, and a nurse from the Spence Bay nursing station, Judy Hill who was a qualified midwife.

Somewhere between Cambridge Bay and a radio beacon at Contwoyto Lake the aircraft disappeared. The plane was last heard from over Bathurst Inlet when an Eskimo reported hearing the engines, after that nothing.

The Canadian Armed Forces have been looking for the plane ever since. Using five Hercules transport planes, four Twin Otters from 450 Search and Rescue Squadron, a Vertol helicopter, a Dakota from Cold Lake, and RCMP Otter and a variety of civilian aircraft, to cover an area that runs close to a million square miles of nothing.

Although this is one of the largest recent searches and the lost plane has attracted world attention because of the mercy aspects of the flight Captain Keith Gathercole searchmaster in Yellowknife says there is nothing unusual or out of the ordinary about this search. Anybody going down in the bush would precipitate a search in the same manner as this. He says there is no way you can put a special effort or look harder just because of the special nature of the flight when the search is proceeding at its optimum already using techniques and procedures used on all searches.

Basically the area the aircraft are searching is along a line drawn between Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island and Yellowknife to the south. On either side of the theoretical flight line are drawn two other lines at an angle of ten degrees starting from the last reported position of the plane. After that has been searched the search aircraft move outside of the triangle and search there. In addition the search planes are flying a number of hunches based on what a pilot might try to do if he were running into bad weather or in some other difficulty. This involves brief flights along the Arctic Ocean as far as Coppermine or flights southwest from the search area in case the Beechcraft tried to get into the treeline before going down.

Shortly after the aircraft went missing search planes picked up what sounded like transmissions from the missing planes' crash position indicator but they were unable to get an idea of where they might be coming from. These transmissions are broadcast on two emergency frequencies which most aircraft monitor when flying, 121.5 and 243.0 MHz and the crash position indicator in Martin Hartwell's aircraft would have been transmitting on those if and only if the pilot had set it so it would start transmitting if the plane crashed. The other possibility is that the plane could have crashed through the ice of a lake and then there wouldn't be any signals. If however the aircraft got down safely and the pilot alive the crash position indicator could be operated manually for a short time before the cold weakened the batteries. The transmitter Hartwell's aircraft was equipped with is a Dart II made by the Raid-air company. The Dart II sells for around two hundred dollars and is constructed so that it will start transmitting if it receives a shock of over 6Gs or the pilot throws a switch and uses it manually. The problem with it going off automatically is that it has to be armed by throwing a switch, many pilots will not arm it because they are afraid of it going off by accident and causing an unnecessary search. So if the Beech 18 went down with the Dart unarmed then it is so much useless metal.

Also aboard the Beech 18 was enough food to keep any survivors alive for ten days and various other articles of survival gear. Most pilots in the search and local bush pilots are of the opinion that the survivors could stretch this out quite a ways and if they were lucky enough to land in an area with wild game they could supplement their rations to a great extent. But that is supposing they went down in an area with trees to burn for warmth which seems unlikely because most of that country is completely treeless and farther north towards the ocean there is nothing to burn but rock.

I talked to several bush pilots in Yellowknife about the chances of survival for the Beech and what their opinions were about the flight and the pilot. First of all not too many of the pilots believe there is any chance at all of the Beech being found and no chance of there being any survivors. One of them explained to me that to his knowledge Martin Hartwell had very little experience in the far north. He considered it insane that Gateway aviation would let a pilot with less than three years experience in the north fly into the barren

# west Territories is a fool-killer

by **RICK GRANT**

at night. Up there a pilot has next to no electronic aids to help him navigate and trying to navigate by compass is useless because compasses will not work that far north. Furthermore Maring Hartwell probably did not have an instrument rating which would have let him fly in cloud without visual reference to the ground. Without this rating or the necessary training Hartwell would have been forced to fly under cloud and navigate by the ground but as this pilot told me it is impossible to navigate at night in the barrens with not moon, low overcast and possible icing conditions. Its the old story of a black cat in a coal cellar. The general consensus of the pilots is that Hartwell was trying to stay below the cloud with ice building up on the aircraft and he got too low and piled into the side of a hill or through the ice on a lake.

"One thing you must remember and a lot of people have trouble grasping," one told me, "the North West Territories is a fool-killer."

Nevertheless, the Armed Forces won't give up until they have searched every possible area and tracked down every suggestion or hint of the location of the Beech craft. They can not afford to give up because there is always that one in a million chance and miracles have happened with amazing regularity before in searches. As one major put it to me "Suppose it was you out there and somebody back here suddenly said the search is off because we've gone over budget or there isn't any chance anyway. How would you feel knowing this kind of attitude while you are freezing to death. No we can't start putting a price on a person's head just because the odds are against them."

But its not just the aircrews and the armed forces that won't give up its the civilians, housewives, students, businessmen every possible type. They turn out every morning at eight o'clock in the black before dawn and volunteer as spotters aboard the aircraft. Employers in Yellowknife even give their employees time off with pay to take part in the search. The air force is glad to have them too because the physical and mental strain of keeping constant and systematic eye scan going for much over twenty minutes at a time becomes grueling. Therefore the larger the number of people on board a search aircraft the more people can rotate the duties of watching: twenty minutes on the open ramp, twenty minutes resting, twenty minutes up in the cockpit looking out the sides and twenty minutes off before the ramp. All day long as long as the light lasts, around three thirty, aboard over a dozen aircraft every day.

The strain of flying around all day in a Hercules at low altitude suffering the constant painful noise and freezing at the same time can only be experienced before you appreciate it. After several days of this a person is in a constant state of fatigue, eyes are strained, hearing dull and the feeling you are never going to feel real warmth again. After the first day spotting a person runs into a strange phenomena common to anybody who has done much flying, every time you are on hard ground and you turn or move quickly there is a tendency to lean the opposite way because you are too used to the horizon banking into impossible angles as

the plane turns and you come to think that the that the horizon at a thirty degree angle is the only way it should be. Another strange thing happens when you have done a fair bit of spotting over terrain with trees and animals which your eyes can grasp the scale of thing from and you find yourself flying over a totally different part of the country where there are no trees, animals or shrubs such as along the shore of the Arctic Ocean where there is nothing but blasted and fractured black rock. Eyes start to play tricks on your mind, one minute you are convinced that you are about ten feet above the ground the next minute you could be at thirty thousand. There is no way to judge.

One day we flew a search along the shore from Bailey Bay to Coppermine in weather conditions bad enough to keep seagulls at home if they could have survived there. This country is probably the most forbidding and terrifying in the world. Tall shattered columns of black rock resembling basalt towering out of the Arctic Ocean frozen and refrozen in strange shapes and patterns. In the distance the ice and rock blended into the filthy gray clouds in a manner which didn't give you any idea of where the horizon could be. All you could see were these towering rocks of the shore and the islands, featureless except for the sameness of shattered rock and dirty ice. Hour after hour we crawled along that terrible coast and at the end we had not seen one single sign of any kind of life, no other colour except black and white. The only comment one of the crew members said about the chance of survival out in that fantasy of a country was that there was not a single chance in hell. One of the civilian spotters said that God must have made that country as a place for hell but he decided it was too terrible -- a merciful God. It beats me why Canada owns it we'd be better off trading it for an ice cream cone. Before the plane turned back to Yellowknife it reached the

small town of Coppermine situated on what looks like an island in the sea. God knows what it is there for because there doesn't seem to be any use for it except holding down a name on a map. One thing though was the large number (half a dozen) trucks in the town the locals must use for tearing up and down the half mile road they built on the ice to the landing strip.

On board two or three of the Hercules I flew on where members of the pararescue teams used in all searches. These people are the closest you can come to the old romantic idea of the classical hero. They live in myth world of their own making and enjoy a number of unstated and subtle privileges from everyone they come into contact with. Majors and captains talk of pararescue people with an awe and deference unusual between the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks. The basis for the myth is due to the training and past exploits of the pararescue men who are trained in all aspects of survival from desert to jungle and have the emergency medical knowledge normally due only to doctors. The purpose of the pararescue personnel is to parachute into the site of a crashed aircraft and give medical and practical aid to the survivors which might not sound too great until you hear the stories about some of their jumps into impossible situations and the number of lives they have been credited with saving.

I asked several pilots in the search about the type of aircraft Martin Hartwell was flying, the Beechcraft 18. Their candid comments are not suited for quoting in a family newspaper like Poundmaker dedicated to keeping the language clean. Suffice to say they hate the thing and consider it a difficult aircraft to fly in marginal conditions. It seems the Beech 18 has a nasty habit of picking up ice on the fuselage and wings when conditions are right and refusing to fly in a normal manner. Another thing they are found of saying about the Beech is that

if one engine stops running the other will take you to the scene of the crash in short order.

I also asked their opinions about the silver colour of the aircraft which many people feel is too hard to see in winter conditions but it seems there are as many opinions about the colour of the aircraft as there are aircraft but they do agree that a clean silver aircraft is not too bad against a snow background. As for the suggestion many people have made urging that all planes be painted in international orange they claim that such a regulation is too unwieldy because of the vastly increased price it would cost to paint a plane coupled to the fact that it would have to be repainted in a matter of months because the fluorescent qualities of international orange fade.

What the pilots and carriers in the north want and can't get is an improved and extended electronic navigational system throughout the north. This would cut down the number of lost aircraft enormously and greatly aid in locating crashed planes.

When you consider the cost of running five Hercules aircraft on the search is over forty thousand dollars a day and you multiply that by the number of days in the search and add the cost of the smaller planes and living expenses in the north you find that there is an enormous pile of money poured out in each search. That money invested in navigational aids and crash position indicators for planes as well as the occasional dab of orange paint would reduce the number of searches a year to a fraction of their present level.

square miles or ice. Before the day is out we will have searched 1600 square miles. The other four Hercules scattered over the triangular search area from the Arctic Ocean to Yellowknife will search a similar amount and the four much smaller twin Otters and half dozen civilian aircraft will do a



The Lockheed Hercules has been in service in Canada since 1960 as a heavy transport capable of carrying 92 airborne troops or 15 tons of cargo. Presently the Hercules is used to supply the far northern bases and overseas commitments. It is capable of cruising at 362 mph with a range of 3,400 miles non-stop.

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• 4 pr. (import cars)	10.88
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SUPER PX 1	ECKEL ROYAL	202.45	187.95
BLIZZARD	ECKEL ROYAL	202.45	187.95
SUPER EPOXY	444	158.45	147.95
BLIZZARD	444	158.45	147.95
EXCLUSIVE	LOOK-NEVADA	231.95	213.95
BLIZZARD	GRAND PRIX	231.95	213.95
FIREBIRD	ECKEL	239.95	219.95
BLIZZARD	ROYAL	245.45	232.95
TOTAL	LOOK-NEVADA	245.45	232.95
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CPM 70	444		
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